

# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. XCIII. NO. 100

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.



## Provincial Legislature

Want of Confidence Motion Defeated Yesterday by Majority of Nine.

Bill to Amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act Finally Passed.

Land Act Amendment and Other Important Bills Considered.

Thursday, April 6. THE House assembled at 2 o'clock and after the customary exercises the following was the order of business:

### Reports

Mr. Ross, as chairman of the private bills committee, recommended a bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Life Insurance Co.

### Questions

Mr. Taylor asked: 1. Is the provincial government responsible for the maintenance of the lepers' station, Dist. or island? 2. If so, in what? 3. Were any supplies furnished to said institution by Mr. W. G. Cameron, member in this legislature for Victoria, since its maintenance has been in the hands of the government? 4. If so, what sum or sums have been paid Mr. Cameron for said supplies? 5. Was Mr. Cameron at the time of above transaction an alderman for Victoria city?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied: 1. Yes. 2. Since Oct. 1, 1903. 3. Yes. 4. \$3 and \$40. 5. I have no official knowledge on the subject.

### Motions

Mr. Oliver moved: Whereas, it is in the public interest that there should be a general portion of coal area in the province of British Columbia as a protection for the people of British Columbia as against any combination of coal mine owners to extort excessive prices for their coal, and so to establish a reserve from which future supplies may be obtained in case of need; and

Whereas, the platform of the Conservative party adopted at Revelstoke on Sept. 13, 1902, contained this statement: "That a portion of every coal area hereafter to be disposed of should be reserved from sale or lease, so that state-owned mines may be easily accessible, if the operation becomes necessary or advisable."

At whereas, the present Conservative government appealed to the electorate of British Columbia at the last general election for support on account of the policy outlined in the platform before mentioned; and

Whereas, on the 13th day of February, 1905, Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

"1. Has the government reserved any areas of coal lands? 2. If so, what areas of coal lands have been reserved? 3. What area is so reserved?

"4. Where are the lands reserved located?

"5. For what purpose was the reservation made?

"6. What was the date of reservation?"

And the Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

"1. No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Answered by the reply to No. 1."

And, on the 15th day of February, 1905, Mr. Kim asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:

"How many coal licenses were issued in each electoral district during the year 1904, and the amount of revenue derived?"

And the Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

No. of Licenses Issued. Revenue.  
"Yale ..... 63 \$ 4,500  
Similkameen ..... 29 2,700  
Atlin ..... 13 630  
Skeena ..... 53 5,000  
Cariboo ..... 4 400  
Columbia ..... 9 900  
Alberni ..... 5 500  
Kamloops ..... 2 200  
Pernio ..... 770 73,650"

And whereas, the above statements show that 950 licences were issued during the year 1904, covering approximately an area of 30,000 acres; and

Whereas, the government has taken no steps to reserve portions of coal areas as contemplated by said platform, or to redeem its pledges to the electorate;

Therefore be it resolved, That this House has no confidence in the present administration.

The resolution was put to a vote, without debate, and was defeated, the House dividing as follows:

Yours: Messieurs King, Brown, Murphy, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Patterson, Hall, Cameron—13.

Nays: Messieurs Davidson, Ellison, Haworthwaite, Williams, Clifford, Bowser, Tatlow, Fraser, McBride, Ross, Wilson, A. McDonald, Green, Young, Fulton, Gifford, Garden, Macgaw, Taylor, Shattford, Wright, Grant—22.

Coal Mines Regulation Act

Upon the order for the third reading of Mr. Haworthwaite's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. Wright, who on a previous day had moved the adjournment of the debate on an amendment proposed by Mr. Hall, said he had observations to make, except that the bill was, in his estimation, in the public interest, and that he intended to support it.

Mr. Hall's amendment provided that section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Amendment Act, 1903, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"3. 'Bank,' for the purposes of this act, shall mean the surface entrance to a mine, except in the case of a vertical shaft, when it shall mean the foot of the shaft."

Mr. Haworthwaite opposed the amendment. He claimed that it was inspired by the large number of the miners' intent to destroy the bill.

Mr. Haworthwaite repeated his argument that conditions had altered since last year. The mines had changed hands and the management of Mr. Rollins had been succeeded by that of an ordinary thin-lipped labor skinner. He argued that pressure had been exerted to compel the miners to conform to views contrary to the position taken by him in the House, but that the miners had passed a resolution in effect that they wanted an hour day from bank to bank and nothing else.

The contrary view was supported by certain miners who contended that the miners were not bound by the rules of trade, who were doing business with the miners at a large profit. He denied that Mr. Dunsmuir had ever signed a telegram that his mines would be closed down if this bill passed the House. He was not such a fool as long as he could put millions in his pocket as he had done before by working them. The Ish-

and mines were behind the times in the matter of equipment for conveying men up and down the shaft. If they were properly equipped the loss of time transferring the shifts would be inconsiderable. The record of lives lost in the coal mines of British Columbia was a bloody one. The loss of life had been very great. It was no wonder, he thought, that Mr. Dunsmuir was unhappy in the possession of the wealth which he had acquired. He made some reference to a delapidated deputation sent to Victoria by the Nanaimo board of trade in opposition to the bill.

Mr. McInnes asked permission to correct some representations which he said the member for Nanaimo had made, but having already spoken on the amendment was not allowed to proceed. He remarked, however, that the delapidated deputation referred to consisted of the Conservative candidate in the last election and one or two other prominent citizens of the Con. City.

Mr. Haworthwaite said that the Liberal candidate in Comox, Mr. Young, was also there.

Mr. McInnes replied that Mr. Young had no connection with the deputation, having come to Victoria on other business.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald thought that as the principle of the eight hour law had been assented to last year, it would not be wise to interfere with it.

Mr. Davies opposed the amendment. The amendment was defeated on the following division:

Yours: Messieurs King, Brown, McInnes, Davidson, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Haworthwaite, Williams, McBride, Wilson, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, Fulton, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford—20.

Dr. Young's bill to amend the Medical Act passed second reading. As already explained it provides that doctors contracting in connection with railway con-

Continued on Page Eight.)

### DIFFERENTIAL CASE ARGUED.

Washington, April 6.—Arguments in the "differential case" which are being heard by the Inter-state commerce commission, as an arbitration tribunal, were concluded today. Silas W. Pettit, counsel for the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, concluded his argument today in support of differentials. He maintained that Philadelphia, by reason of its geographical location, was entitled to a lower rate on ex-lake grain than New York or any other far eastern port; that the rate was natural rather than in any way due to favoritism. Mr. Pettit was followed by George J. Rich, general solicitor of the Boston and Maine railway, in opposing the differentials. Arthur G. Browns, representing the commercial interests of Baltimore, concluded the argument in favor of the imperial rescript.

President Loubet and the two rulers exchanged greetings. The King conducted President Loubet to his private car, where conversation continued until the Lyons railway station was reached. Outside the station the crowd was held back by cords of police. During the half hour at the station King Edward continued to talk with President Loubet and held an extended conference with the British ambassador to France, Sir Francis Levison Berti.

King Edward left Paris at 7:10 o'clock for Marseilles, where he will join Queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

### SEMI-OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The semi-official communication relative to the meeting of King Edward and President Loubet last year, and that it was caused by the freedom of the confidence exchanged. Beyond this private conversation King Edward confined himself to the usual public expression of good-will. He spoke at the station of the pleasure a visit to France always gave him.

President Loubet joined the royal train at Pierrefitte station, which was surrounded by distinguished officials of both governments, the two rulers exchanged greetings. The King conducted

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Southeast in Great Excitement and Catastrophe Feared.

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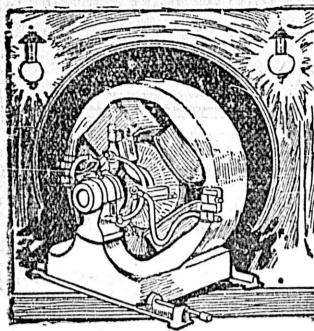
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## The Source of Electricity

is the dynamo. It is also the source of satisfaction to all those using electric light.

Why shouldn't you use it?

**B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LIMITED**  
35 YATES STREET.

### HALL MINES SMELTER.

Company Expect to Keep One Lead Stack in Operation.

Nelson, April 6.—The Hall Mining and Smelting Co. say today that the outlook for the ore supply has improved and that they may be able to keep one lead stack in operation.

Two reasons assigned for the ore shortage from the Slocan mines are: The unprecedented shortage of water during the winter, which has seriously interfered with the operation of all the concentrating mills, and the unusually early warm weather breaking up the mountain roads and trails. It is hoped at the local smelter that there will be no interruption for at least one lead stack.

### MORMON CHURCH APOSTLES.

Conference of Latter Day Saints Discloses Schism.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 6.—Joseph F. Smith was today sustained as prophet, seer and revelator of the Mormon church by unanimous vote of the members at the opening session of the seventy-fifth annual conference. When a vote was taken to sustain the twelve apostles, the hands were raised individually, one of the dissenters rose to explain his vote, but was not permitted to speak. President Smith merely said that he could present his objections to the proper authorities. This incident created excitement. The members who dissented afterwards said that they desired to protest against sustaining such officers of the church as live in polygamy.

Among the apostles sustained were apostles Taylor and Cowley. In his testimony before the senate investigating committee at Washington, Senator Smoot said that an investigation was being made by the church into the charges that these two apostles had taken polygamous wives since the manifesto, and that if the charges were proved he would not vote to sustain Taylor and Cowley. Senator Smoot was not present today, nor were apostles Taylor or Cowley.

### THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

Viceroy Reports Great Loss of Life and Much Damage.

London, April 6.—Mr. Brodrick, secretary of state for India, today received this despatch from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, viceroy of India: "Earthquake at Lahore: several large buildings damaged; twenty-five deaths reported so far in the city of Dharmshala. The cantonment and civil station are reported to have been practically destroyed; houses and bazaars are leveled to the ground. The loss of life is not yet known accurately, but at least nine Europeans are killed. Relief party has been despatched by the local government."

Calcutta, April 6.—No further shocks of earthquake have been reported today, and it is believed that the danger is past. The natives, however, everywhere are still apprehensive and are only slowly regaining sufficient confidence to permit them to sleep indoors. The latest despatches from various towns report damage to houses but no further fatalities. It is evident that the worst is known. In Madras the shocks were felt lightly. In Simla the damage was confined to houses and property. The vice-regal lodge suffered slightly.

### SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

Programme of Russian Anarchists Contains Familiar Phrases.

Moscow, April 6.—The central committee of the social revolutionary party has drawn up a document containing the main points of its programme, and of this hundreds of thousands of copies are being printed for circulation in all parts of the Russian empire. The first main point of the programme is the establishment of a democratic republic on the ruins of the autocracy, and besides the usual points of social democratic doctrine it includes many arguments, especially directed to Russian conditions and designed to appeal to the self-interests of the Russian proletariat, both agricultural and industrial. It voices phrases familiar to the American ear, such as "initiative and referendum," "public ownership of public utilities," etc.

The document closes with a warning to the people against "state socialism," which it declares to be a system of half measures, despising workers, concentrating industries and commerce in the hands of the governing bureaucracy, and urging the summoning of a constituent assembly, wherein it proposes to conduct the campaign for the dissolution of the autocratic regime and the transformation of the existing orders.

London, April 7.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Times telegraphs: "The latest official information leads to the belief that the Japanese are advancing in crescent formation, Oku on the left, Noki on the centre, and Kuroki and Kamamura on the right, with a total strength of 475,000. It is feared Linevitch will be compelled to withdraw."

## MELROSE NURSERY RHYME.

### NO. 14

Mary had a little goat,  
Its hair was white as milk;  
And Mary rubbed it with a broek  
To make it look like silk.

It followed her to school, one day,  
And made the teacher faint,  
To see the children paint it green  
With Melrose Liquid Paint.

Mary turned it loose that night,  
And back to school it ran;  
I knew that Melrose Paint was good,  
And so chewed up the can.

All of which goes to prove that Melrose Liquid Paints are good for exterior or interior use.

## Invalided Men Tell Of Battle

### Russian Soldiers Returned From Front Describe Situation In Manchuria.

### Signs of Japanese Advance and Another Retreat Is Now Imminent.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—(12:45 a.m.)—Invalided Russians who left Mukden on March 26, report that the Hun River bridge had not then been restored. The Japanese, in removing Russian wounded from Mukden, carried them as far as the river in bamboo litters and entrained them on the farther side.

The returned soldiers describe the confusion in the evacuation of Mukden and the fighting on narrow streets and at the gates, where Japanese and Chinese ambushed the last detachments, and where General Galenfeld was wounded and captured.

The total losses of the Japanese, according to the foreigners accompanying them, was nearly 100,000, the eighth division, for instance, losing over 7,000, it not being considered one of the heaviest sufferers. The greatest losses were in the troops operating against General Linevitch, where the struggle was much longer and more intense than elsewhere.

The Japanese placed the number of guns captured during the retreat at 26 and also captured thousands of rifles

and immense quantities of boxed rifle ammunition. According to Chinese, the Japanese are now rearming their reserves with Russian rifles. The Japanese army is healthy, excellently clothed and well shod and its morale is excellent, according to these soldiers.

Japanese officers admitted that they concentrated every last effort to win the battle and threw their entire reserves into the line, but their rear-guard computations entirely unproven. Had the Russians thrown a heavy force, even of cavalry, in the rear, their position would have been critical, but they counted rightly on Russian inertia and were confident of victory.

London, April 7.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Times telegraphs: "The latest official information leads to the belief that the Japanese are advancing in crescent formation, Oku on the left, Noki on the centre, and Kuroki and Kamamura on the right, with a total strength of 475,000. It is feared Linevitch will be compelled to withdraw."

### A PROTRACTED SESSION.

London, April 7.—(5 a.m.)—The House of Commons has had an all-night session, passing, by repeated applications of the closure, clauses of the annual army bill. The House is still sitting.

Always Remember the Full Name  
Laxative BROMO CHAMOMILE  
on every  
Cures a Cold in One Day. Give it a Try.

## GORDON'S LONDON DRY GORDON'S OLD TOM GORDON'S SLOE GIN

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,

Sole Agents for Canada, MONTREAL.

## YOUR CHANCES TO SAVE ARE NARROWING DOWN

Here is some very interesting news for the housekeepers who contemplate furnishing or refurnishing any part of their homes—Every article is marked down to such a low figure that they cannot last long at the prices to which they have been reduced—We therefore suggest prompt action on the part of our patrons. This list but partially tells the tale.

Jap. Fancy Matting; regular price 20c to 25c per yard. Special price, per yard .....	\$ .15
Japanese Fancy Matting; regular price 25c to 35c per yard. Special price, per yard .....	.20
Linoleum, good quality; regular price 50c per yard. Special price, per yard .....	.35
Linoleum, a better quality; regular price 75c per yard. Special price, per yard .....	.50
Linoleum, very heavy quality; regular price \$1.25 per yard. Special price, per yard .....	.65
Linoleum, inlaid (very good quality) regular price \$1.35 per yard. Special price, per yard .....	.90

Window Shades, seven feet long; regular price 50c each. Special price, each .....	\$ .35
Plain White Granite Cups and Saucers; regular price \$1.00 per dozen. Special price, per dozen .....	.60
Plain White Granite Dinner Plates; regular price 85c per dozen. Special price, per dozen .....	.50
Three-piece Bedroom Sets (hardwood); regular price \$22.50 set. Special price, per set .....	15.00
Cobbler Seat Oak Arm Rockers; regular price \$5.50 each. Special price, each .....	3.40

## THE Czar AND HIS FAMILY



evangelists. A sign was hung out bearing the words, "Close until 2 during religious services."

### PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Westminster Columbian. Whatever reproach has been incurred by past provincial administrations for their policy of dry administration, has not been laid to the present ministry, who have braved a momentary irritation by adopting the steady plan of insisting that each year's expenditure shall be provided from collections during the same period. Of course the process is more or less painful at the start, and affords an opportunity to critics and others to make a arrangement of to be followed by the few persons in the present legislature adopting this rule. But if the expectations of the Finance Minister are fulfilled, equilibrium in provincial finance will be restored so quickly that there will not be time for the development of the evils prophesied by the malcontents.

The Czar will be present at the opening of the session of the industrial situation in British Columbia, upon which Mr. Tatlow bases his confident hope of the establishment of provincial finances upon a sound basis.

### PERSONALS.

F. S. Barnard was a passenger from Vancouver on the Princess Victoria yesterday evening.

Rev. A. Ewing came down from Vancouver yesterday evening.

G. F. Cane, the well-known Vancouver barrister, is in the city, a guest at the Driftwood.

Thomas Hooper returned from the Mainland yesterday on the Princess Victoria.

A. C. Flumerfelt is back from a visit to the Mainland.

C. A. Haynes returned from Vancouver yesterday evening.

MALLANDALE—At the family residence, No. 19 Simeon street, the 4th instant, Edward Mallandale, son of the late Col. John Mallandale, of the Hon. E. I. C. S., a native of Singapore, East Indies; aged 78 years.

P. Jones and D. Jones, Tucson, Arizona; L. H. Bowerman, Toronto; J. L. Gallagher and Frank Richards, Vancouver; F. E. Mitchell, Kitimat; Theodore Croft, London, Ont., and John Blunt, Calgary, are guests at the Dominion.

### Instant Relief from

### Asthma.

Whenever you feel a coughing spell coming on, light a small quantity of Chester's Cure and inhale the smoke. The relief is instant. The vapor sooths the membranes, loosens the expectorant, prevents the horrible choking sensation. After you've used

### CHESTER'S CURE

a few times, you'll notice the asthmatic attacks are less severe and farther apart. You'll find rest easier, and probably sleep through the entire night without a coughing spell. Then you know Chester's Cure is doing you good, and will cure you if used faithfully. That's the testimony of hundreds cured by it. See us. Agents:

THE LEEMING, MILES CO. LTD., MONTREAL



We lead in value giving. Let those

that cannot follow stay behind.

Novo ..... 15c per cake, or 2 for 25c.

Household Ammonia, per bottle ..... 25c.

Screws, Brads, ..... 10c, 25c, and 50c each.

Buttons ..... 25c, 40c and 50c each.

Feather Dusters ..... 50c, and 50c.

Banister Brushes ..... 10c, 20c and 50c.

### CARNE'S CASH GROCERY.

Corner Yates and Broad. Phone 580.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

### DIED.

MELLOR—At 31 View street, George Warren, only child of Mr. and Mrs. George Mellor; aged 4 months.

MALLANDALE—At the family residence,

No. 19 Simeon street, the 4th instant, Edward Mallandale, son of the late Col. John Mallandale, of the Hon. E. I. C. S., a native of Singapore, East Indies; aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence as above, and St. James' church, at 2:30 p. m.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

GLYN—On the 12th of March, at Cairo, Egypt, of pneumonia, George, the dearly beloved second son of the Honorable S. Carr Glyn, of 27 Grosvenor Place, London, England.

### Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite, Soapstone, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

### TEACHERS WANTED

Two vacancies in the Victoria public school staff to be filled; duties to begin May 1. Men to be appointed if possible. Apply immediately.

F. H. BATON,

Secty. Trustees.

Victoria, B. C., April 5.

### Victoria City Kennel Club

FOURTH ANNUAL

### DOG SHOW

Old Methodist Church Building, Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts.,

APRIL 19, 20, 21.

40 Silver Cups and a big list of Special Prizes are offered.

E. N. BARKER, New York, Judge.

T. P. McCONNELL, 55 Johnson Street, Secretary.

Entries close April 10.

## TURN WHAT YOU DON'T NEED INTO MONEY

Many households have articles

stored away in their cellars and

attics. Someone else may want

them if you don't

## 66 APENTA

The Best Natural Purgative Water  
in Bilious Attacks and  
Disorders of the Liver.

SOLE EXHIBITORS: THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD., LONDON.

Steam Whaler  
From Norway

Orion Completes Long Voyage  
From Christiania—News of  
Seized Sealers.

Wreckage Found on the Island  
Coast—Record for Loading  
Ships.

The steel steam whaler Orion, 116 days from Christiania, Norway, where she was built for Captain Balcom and associates, reached yesterday noon, and is now moored to the sealing wharf in the upper harbor. Captain R. Balcom superintended the building of the vessel and brought her to Victoria, with a crew of expert Norwegian whalers on board. Captain Nels Nelson will have command, and Captain Sorenson as mate. Before the keel of the vessel was laid, Captain Balcom looked at many Norwegian whaling vessels, and the Orion was fitted with the most modern appliances built in keeping with the most modern design for whaling craft. There is scant superstructure, a wheel house, galley and engine room in the living quarters of the officers are in a small cabin, and the crew's quarters have decks forward. Forward there is a small harpoon cannon, winches and bits, and further gear is to be fitted when it reaches port by the steamer Ping Suey, due on the 11th. On this vessel there is a large shipment of gear, harpoons, cables, lines, knives, blubber cutters, etc. The steamer has two masts and carries considerable sail, which can be utilized as occasion requires. She can carry 25 days' coal supply for economical consumption. The vessel is 96 feet long, with 11.6 beam, steams 12 knots and has 180 horse power. Her register is 108 tons net.

The Orion with Captain H. Balcom in command left Christiania on December 1. Several days were spent at Dartmouth, the first port of call, and on December 28 she sailed for Lisbon, Christmas being spent in the usually turbulent Bay of Biscay. Cape Verde was touched, then Montevideo, where the seized sealers of the Agnes G. Donahue were seen. Captain Ryan expected the vessel to be released soon; his crew had already been released and were sailing for Uruguay, government being engaged. Calls were made at Sandy Point, Puerto Arenas, Coronel, Callao, Acapulco and San Diego. The steamer behaved excellently throughout, sustaining no damage in any of the heavy weather experienced. The last stage of the voyage, from San Diego north, was the worst of the long voyage.

When the gear expected by the Ping Suey is installed on the Orion she will be ready for the whaling stations now about complete, at Sechart. Some machinery for grinding fertilizer is expected shortly from New York. The work of whaling will then be commenced. Nels Nelson, who will have charge, is an expert whaler of many years' standing, having hunted the seas. He will handle the sealers which meet the harpoons into the quarries of the whalers. The bomb on the harpoon explodes as it penetrates the carcass of the whale, usually with fatal results; but if the whale is not killed, there is a strong line of Russian hemp 400 fathoms long attached to the harpoon, and the whale is hauled nearer by the whalers until a second harpoon finds the killing.

Since the war commenced in the Far East, numbers of small Norwegian whaling vessels similar to the Orion have been operated with good success of the Chiloe coast. The Norwegians are in the employ of Japanese concerns. Previous to the war Russia did most of the whaling in this section, but since the torpedo attack of the Japanese on the Russian fleet of fishing, for obvious reasons. Last summer the Norwegian whalers took 300 whales for their Japanese employers; whereas only 46 fell to the Japanese share in the season which ended in March, 1904.

RECORD BROKEN.

Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Company Make a New One.

The Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring Co. of this city has broken all records by loading the British ship Inveransay, Captain Criddle, at Chemainus, to 95.35 per cent of her capacity. The Inveransay, a vessel of 1,321 tons, and a cargo of 1,292.000 feet has been placed on board the vessel by the local stevedores. The vessel is now loaded, ready for sea, and will leave tomorrow. The previous record is said to have been that made at Seattle in loading the Olivenebank. This vessel is of 2,640 tons and had a 51.51 per cent, or 95.10 per cent. Recently A. E. Stevens of Vancouver loaded the ship Belford and much acclaim was made because she was loaded to 93.5 per cent of her registered tonnage, 1,665.235 feet being loaded on the vessel. In commenting on this, the Vancouver Province says it may be added that on her last voyage from that port in May

she had a record.

NEW SHIPPING MASTER.

W. E. Laird Gets Latest Plum From Liberal Santa Claus.

"W. E. Laird has been appointed, on the recommendation of G. Riley, M. P., shipping master of Victoria in place of Captain Lewis, deceased," says an Ottawa dispatch. Mr. Laird was an applicant for the post of secretary of the pilotage board in the place of E. Crow Baker, said to be slated for removal. This oration, however, was given out in the interests of Mr. Laird, who has worked in the interests of the party, he is to become shipping master.

There were several shipping men applying for the post.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Fernande has been chartered to load at Portland for the Orient.

The ship McLanoe was towed to sea yesterday with a coal cargo for Dutch harbor.

British ship Huddon Hall is loaded at Hastings with a cargo from South America.

British ship Cobalbank will arrive at Chemainus tomorrow to commence loading.

Steamer Athenian is due tomorrow from the Orient.

The longshoremen's strike at Seattle has been extended to Tacoma.

Local News.

A SURPRISED SUBSCRIBER.—A gentleman subscriber to the Colonist, whose vocation keeps him out very late, and who consequently sleeps late in the mornings, resorted to a rather neat device to discover who it was who was taking his paper every morning. The house being equipped with a dry electric battery, it was an easy task to attach a wire from the front gate intended to hold his bedsheet. About 9 o'clock on the morning after this device had been rigged up, he was awakened by the tinkle of his bell and hurriedly dressing himself, he rushed to the door, expecting to catch a mischievous boy, who was perhaps afterwards selling the paper for the sake of the nickel which it would fetch. What was his surprise, however, to find that the culprit was a lady! Both parties were much embarrassed, and with a request that he would like to read the Colonist before it was removed, the interview closed.

At the Redmond—Good old fashioned melodrama, the kind that brings your hands together with a resounding slap, as the hero hurls the villain aside and rescues a long suffering wife, is the sort that Mr. Redmond is offering the patrons of his house. There is plenty of excitement, and the laughs occasioned by the stage settings, the bill was greatly enjoyed by a large audience last night. The lynching scene at the close of the fourth act was given with a vigor and received well merited applause. Mr. Redmond and his entire company acquitted themselves admirably and "A Wife's Honor" will assuredly play to crowded houses for the balance of the week, and as it appeals to the younger patrons, a big matinee Saturday can be expected. Mr. Bronson announced that Mr. Redmond regrets that he has been unable so far to obtain more than from country seats held in other cities, and looks as if he would be forced to shorten his engagements considerably. It is to be hoped that this will be avoided, as the Redmond company has many friends among local theatregoers.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

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WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

Some Events For  
Big Celebration

At Meeting of Executive Committee Draft Programme Was Arranged.

Water Carnival—Ancient Indian Sports—Programme of Horse Races.

A well attended and highly successful meeting of the executive committee having in hand the matter of arranging a programme for the forthcoming Victoria Day celebration was held in the city hall yesterday evening, all the members being present. The various suggestions of special features which would likely prove attractive were given full consideration, and it was ultimately decided to

Provincial Legislature

(Continued from Page Eight.)

Evening Session

The House reassembled at 8:30 p.m. when the following bills were introduced and read a first time: A bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act, a bill to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act, a bill respecting provincial land surveyors, a bill to amend the Supreme Court Act, a bill to further amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act; and a bill relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts.

Dr. Young's bill to amend the Medical Act passed third reading.

Mr. Taylor moved that an order of the House be granted for a return of all correspondence since June 30, 1900, between the government of British Columbia, or any members thereof, and any person

say plant were installed it was doubtful if they could supply books as cheaply as old established publishing houses in the East.

Mr. Macdonald consented in view of the objection taken to withdraw the amendment, suggesting at the same time that the government should give serious consideration to the idea.

Mr. Fulton said that the question had already received some attention. There were questions of copyright and other points which must be considered in connection therewith.

The amendment was withdrawn. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The bill to amend the Land Act was further considered on the motion for second reading, Mr. Wells suggesting that he had some amendments to offer when it reached the committee stage.

Mr. McInnes questioned the principle of extending the term of the license in the way proposed, remarking that it would enable speculators, simply by planting stakes, to obtain exclusive privileges over large acreages of land. He hoped before the legislation was finally disposed of that it would extend to the general Land Act in such a way as to bring about competition in the disposal

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## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905.

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UNWISE LEGISLATION.

Yesterday the Legislature defeated the very reasonable amendment to the "Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Act," introduced by Mr. Hall, which provided that "bank" for the purpose of this Act shall mean the surface entrance to a mine, except in the case of a vertical shaft, when it shall mean the foot of the shaft." The legislation proposed to be amended was introduced by Mr. Hawthorne in 1903 and passed in that year. It provided that the time in which men should be in a mine is eight hours from "bank to bank," or, in other words, eight hours from the time they left the surface until they reached it again. This Act, however, did not prescribe penalties for its violation. During the present session Mr. Hawthorne introduced penal clauses, which, as they stand, impose a fine of \$100 on owners of coal mines and a fine of \$10 on individual miners for each breach of the provision in question.

The effect of Mr. Hawthorne's amendments, which have been finally passed, can only be properly understood by those who are familiar with the conditions of underground operations in a coal mine. It will, however, be to materially reduce the time available for work from one-half to one hour per day, according to conditions in the mine, and to create difficulties of a serious character as affecting relations, now harmonious, between employees and mine owners. It is legislation of an unwise and practically unworkable nature—unwise in the interests of the men themselves.

If the law is to be carried into effect it means that a man who reaches the top of a mine a minute late is liable to a penalty of \$10. To avoid being fined he must stop work well in time to reach the shaft and ascend. If by any mischance he lags behind too long he inflicts a fine upon the mine owner as well as upon himself, only ten times greater.

Such provisions as these are calculated to bring law into disrepute and to gratuitously injure legitimate industry. It belongs to a class of legislation properly designated as freakish. The author of this measure, who is not satisfied to let well enough alone, has amendments, equally objectionable, to the "Master and Servants Act," and the "Workmen's Compensation Act." It is time that such ill-considered tinkering with the laws should cease and that industry, already sufficiently handicapped by other natural conditions, should be allowed to operate legitimately. In the instance of Mr. Hall's amendment, it was, as we have said, reasonable and suggested a compromise that would have been acceptable to the mine owners, and, we believe, to the great majority of miners. Its defeat will serve to arouse general opposition to all legislation of this class, and in the end defeat the objects in view and the men responsible for its introduction.

DRAINING THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

One of the drawbacks, from a Canadian point of view, of the rush of settlers to the Northwest is the fact that the western movement is drawing heavily from the older settled portions of the Dominion. We notice an article in the St. John Sun, just to hand, stating that no less than one thousand families will leave the Maritime Provinces this spring to settle in the Territories. One hundred applications in one day is the record of the Canadian Pacific Railway passenger offices, and an average of seventy-five letters asking for information are received daily. These applications for information come from all parts of the three Maritime Provinces and the people who are thinking of going West are not young men who have merely a desire to wander. They are farmers and tradesmen who are going West with the intention of taking up land or of establishing themselves in business. In most instances they are taking along their household furniture, farming implements, and, in many cases, their livestock. This is not unlike the movement that once took place from Ontario to the Western States, now happily ceased, when Canadians went West by carloads.

Already the Maritime Provinces are beginning to feel the strain of this depletion of the population, one consequence of which has been that their representation in the Dominion House of Commons has been reduced.

MANITOBA'S BOUNDARIES.

Manitoba and Ontario, two Provinces now governed by Conservative administrations, are rivals for unallotted territory around Hudson Bay. We think that Manitoba's claim is much the stronger. Ontario and Quebec, which are very large already, have an outlet on James Bay, an extension of Hudson Bay, while Manitoba is cut off from water communication by many miles. The area of Manitoba, to begin with, is only 73,732 square miles, while that of Ontario is 260,862 square miles, and Quebec 351,873 square miles. The boundaries of Quebec were extended by

Order-in-Council on the 8th July, 1896. Manitoba, for commercial purposes, is seeking an outlet on the Hudson Bay, and with that in view has added the Hudson Bay Railway, now being built by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann. Should the Hudson Bay prove navigable for five or six months in the year, as it is held, that would be the natural outlet for much of the grain products of Manitoba and the Northwest. Neither Ontario nor Quebec are interested from that point of view, as their most direct routes of traffic to the market of Great Britain are those already in existence, via the ocean ports of the Atlantic. It appears now, however, that the claims of Manitoba for the extension of its boundaries are handicapped by the relations of its Government with the authorities at Ottawa in which the question of separate schools is involved. It is an open secret now that had Manitoba been willing to accept the principle of separate schools there would only have been two Provinces in the Northwest. Her boundaries would have been extended westward to a point probably midway between Regina and Swift Current, as well as northward as far as Hudson Bay, and the unnecessary duplication of provinces would have been avoided. However, this is a fact of history upon which more light will be thrown when the secrets of statecraft at Ottawa are given up.

THE POWERS OF NEW PROVINCES

Perhaps the most ingenious argument that has been raised in connection with the Government's policy in respect to separate schools in the Northwest, considered as an invasion of Provincial rights, is that there can be no violation of a right until a right has been created. As the Territories have now no Provincial status they could have no Provincial rights as the other Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had when they entered Confederation. This has been raised by the Ottawa Free Press. Sir William Mulock, in his speech in the debate upon the autonomy bill, went still farther, if possible, than this and laid great emphasis on section 2 of the British North America Act of 1871—an Imperial statute which not only confirmed the Act creating the Province of Manitoba, but conferred upon the Dominion power to grant new Provinces. This section provides:

"The Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may at the time of such establishment make provision for the constitution and administration of any such Province and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such Province, and for its representation in said Parliament."

It is argued that the Federal Parliament has full power to give to new Provinces, such as Alberta and Saskatchewan, any kind of constitution which it thinks fit. In other words, it is held that the Federal Parliament, in granting constitutions to new Provinces, can restrict their powers in its discretion.

This is an entirely new phase of the constitutional question. It was undoubtedly contemplated at the passing of the Act that all new Provinces should, in so far as their constitutional rights are concerned, be placed absolutely on the same footing. It is incomprehensible to imagine that there was ever any idea that new Provinces should come in bereft of rights and privileges which belong to their sister Provinces. There is no limit to which this principle could be carried out. Even if it were sound law, it is very bad doctrine.

## PEOPLE'S BANKS.

In support of what was argued in these columns on the subject of co-operation of farmers and others, there appears in the Labor Gazette for March an article respecting co-operative savings and credit societies in Canada. It will be remembered that a few years ago, 1898, an act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia entitled "The Agricultural Credits Association Act." This provided for legislative sanction for credit associations, based in principle upon those which have been so successfully operated in Germany, France and Italy, and which are now extending so rapidly in Ireland. The difference in the two instances, however, existed in the fact that in the people's banks on the Continent loans were made by banks to associations on the accumulative credit of their members at low rates of interest. In British Columbia it was proposed that the Government should advance the money to the associations to assist the farmers in the same way. The regulations under the Act, which is still on the statute books, however, were never framed and nothing has been done to give effect to its provisions. It is probable, however, that when the time comes for the necessity for such institutions to exist in this Province they will be based on the voluntary system and without reference to Government aid.

In the article in the Labor Gazette referred to, an account is given as to the working of the continental societies and also of the result of an experiment made in Eastern Canada. A co-operative credit and savings society was started at Lewis, Quebec, by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins in 1900. The objects of these societies are stated to be moral, economic and educational, in that "society among them is the first and most important of all, the furtherance of self-reliance and economic independence, and the fostering of an appreciation of business principles and business relations among persons whose financial means are limited, and who are thereby precluded from obtaining personal credit, notwithstanding that from several points of view it would be advantageous to themselves and the community for credit to be available."

There are some differences in the plan adopted in Quebec, as compared with that of continental societies, but in the main the principle is the same. The capital of the company is made up of small shares, payable in weekly or monthly instalments, on the basis of which a division of profits is made, the deposit in amount ranging from five cents up, upon which interest is allowed. Loans are granted, discounts effected, and advances made to members on their own signature and the personal security of other members of the

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society. It is restricted in its operations to doing business with members only, and the membership is restricted to a certain area. All the shareholders are entitled to a portion of the profits at the end of the year. Naturally there are risks in connection with such an institution and there is danger of it becoming a one-man bank, so far as its management is concerned, its success depending altogether upon the honesty of the management and the way the assets of the bank are conserved.

In this instance, as has almost invariably been the case on the Continent, success has attended the operations of the society. In the Lewis society a great majority of the shareholders are workingmen, most of whom hold from two to three shares each. Nearly seven hundred loans have been made since the establishment of the society to about one hundred different borrowers in sums varying from one to five hundred dollars. These have been made on short terms of four or five months as a rule. We learn from the report in question that not a single member has defaulted and that not a dollar has been lost to the society.

The success of this scheme depends in a large measure upon the members of the society being of a uniform standing, financially, as men of large capital would not undertake to become responsible for the liability of members with limited or no capital. No doubt the example here set will be followed in many other parts of Quebec, and we can readily see how in the expansion of the system societies of certain financial grades are likely to be formed. That is to say, workingmen of a certain class would form a group, small farmers another, and, if necessary, small merchants and traders another, and so on.

The election of a member to fill the vacancy rendered by the death of E. F. Clarke, M. P., will be held, it is stated, during the present month. The late Mr. Clarke represented one of the Torontos, and it goes without saying that at the present time a Liberal-Conservative candidate, whoever he may be, will be elected without opposition. It would be very difficult to elect a Liberal candidate anywhere in Canada, from Quebec to the Pacific ocean.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE CURFEW AND BAD BOYS.

Sir—One is inclined to smile at the argument (3) of your correspondent "A Curfew" in the Ashmont. It is evident that the Curfew and Victoria's "bad boys" would be rational, perhaps, if the suggestion acceptable that the Curfew law in its operation is a necessary remedy for the bad boy names. This is to be regretted, as it is a bad name.

Mr. "Onlooker" allow me to refer to your words "possible" and "probable" do not persistently drop cropping out. In reference to your knowledge of the supposed benefits resulting from crown grants for placer claims, among whom undoubtedly would be found my "unprogressive followers," of whose presence in the district I was till now, sublimely ignorant. The majority of these people are strenuously object to the possible centralization of what may possibly be the richest land in the province, in the hands of any class, more especially the hands of corporations.

Let this matter be laid aside, and remedied at once, otherwise one of these days a lawsuit for heavy damages will be brought up by some one so not lenient as PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Victoria, April 5, 1905.

## CROWN GRANTS.

Sir—Can you allow me space enough to correct a slight mistake by "Onlooker" in the Ashmont. It is evident that a new arrival, or who would have a great majority voted against the recompensation of crown grants for placer claims, among whom undoubtedly would be found my "unprogressive followers," of whose presence in the district I was till now, sublimely ignorant. The majority of these people are strenuously object to the possible centralization of what may possibly be the richest land in the province, in the hands of any class, more especially the hands of corporations.

The quote: "Now, anyone of these same miners will tell you that they have the machinery and capital they could make handsome dividends?" Yes? That evidently was the idea of the originators of the companies operating at Slough and Williams Creek, North Fork Quesnel River, Lightning and Sunnyside creeks; yes, after all, putting capital and machinery in these places, and the dividends, after, in some cases, 10 years' work, not handsome dividends, only small, homely, and pleasant because homely, dividends? As you say, "Onlooker," "these are not visions, but commonplace facts." Once more, to quote and compare: "I may give him who has the money to spend the time to make the needed, and therefore it would be a great service for me to make any suggestions." The first for some reason is evidently not considered by "Onlooker" a suggestion. What can it possibly be? Merely "pour passer le temps." The second, after a reperusal of the first, is to suggest the humility of the Urban Heaps type to waste space on it. The third, is to wish that the "bad boys" of the world, and therefore it will remain on the statute book for all time." Another quotation. The old crown grant law did not remain "for all time." Why? Perhaps "Onlooker" only means all the capitalists, with unlimited latitude, gets all he can gorge himself with.

COMMON SENSE.

Victoria, B. C., April 6, 1905.

## INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Sir—In conversation during the last few days many have used the words, "We do what we like it (referring to Ottawa matters); but what can we do?" They are there for four years. This brings up a glaring defect in our political system. Had the people the power of initiating legislation and compelling the legislature (then, as now, to submit same to the public vote), it would relieve us of difficulty. Again, had all legislation to be referred to public opinion, it would be a great service to the people. The wishes of the people would prevail.

HOPEFUL.

Cariboo, B. C., March 22, 1905.

## RUB YOUR CHEST WITH

## GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINTIMENT

and see how the pain disappears—the cough lessens—and the cold breaks up. Nothing like it in relieving bronchitis, tonsils, quinsy, acute sore throat. Kills any pain—every time, gets a bottle—at druggists.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

OREGON ST. HELEN'S HALL

A Girl's School of the Highest Class

Equipment of Teachers, Lodging, Building

Rooms, &c., &c. Send for Catalogue.

Open September 15, 1905.

W. H. MARCON.

## Out They Go With a Rush

AT

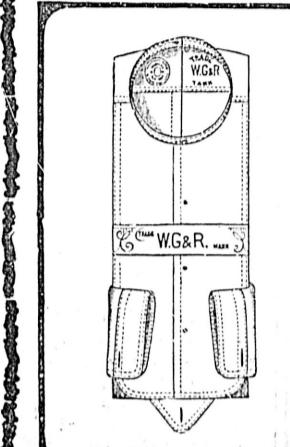
## WHOLESALE PRICES

A FULL STOCK OF

## Clothing and

## Men's Furnishings

There is no money earned so easily as the money saved on purchases. Money saving opportunities are thicker here than any other store in the city.



These Prices Tell the Tale More Forcibly than We Can

## SHIRTS

Regular 90c Night-shirts, now 75c

Regular \$2.00 Large Size Men's Overshirt, heavy flannel, 15 1/2 to 18 neck, now \$1.55

Strong Cotton Shirts 60c & 80c

Many others all reduced.

## HATS

London made, from Thomas Townsend & Co's, Sackville's, of Regent Street, Plt, of the Strand,

And other well known makes.

Regular \$3.00 and \$2.50 Hats, now \$2.00

## SPECIAL--BOYS' SUITS

\$5.00 Black Worsted 2-piece Suit, now \$3.50

\$5.50 Black Worsted 2-piece Suit, now \$3.75

\$6.00 Black Worsted 3-piece Suit, now \$4.80

These are exceptionally good bargains; there is a full line of all grades and sizes, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

This stock must be sold to make room for alterations to be made in the store.

Everything Reduced and Everything Must Sell. Terms Cash



The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Has well known specialists at the head of its Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Accounting, Technical and Art Departments.

Send for prospectus for our correspondence courses, which are a specialty

ERADICATE  
& PIMPLES

Our Blood Purifier cures boils, pimples, eruptions and diseases caused by impure blood. It enriches and vitalizes the blood and renovates the whole system.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

CYRUS H. BOWES

98 Government Street, near Yates Street, VICTORIA.

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**Mild Cheese**  
New California Cheese.  
First of the Season...  
**MOWAT'S GROCERY**  
77 Yates Street

**Real Estate**  
FOR SALE

**J. A. Douglas**  
Real Estate Office, 20 Bastion Street.

FOR RENT.

THREE WELL LOCATED ROOMS TO LET on Government street, suitable for offices or apartments.

FOR RENT—Office, 3½ Government street, suitable for stenographer, typewriter, etc.; \$6 per month.

Now is your time to buy city lots at bargain prices. A few splendid frontage lots for sale, size 50x120, price \$250; back lots, size 50x126, \$200 per lot. Worth your while if you are thinking of buying lots to see these bargains. Splendid location on the Fairfield Estate. For full particulars apply to

**JAMES A. DOUGLAS.**  
Real Estate Office, 20 Bastion Street.

**J. Musgrave**

Real Estate and Insurance Agents. Tel. 922.

17 Trounce Avenue.

TO RENT—5 roomed house, with 1½ acres adjoining; situated on Dallas road, near Clover Point; would make capital small chicken ranch.

FOR SALE—100 acres of land, Salt Spring Island, 12 acres cleared, 3½ slashed and seeded; stream of good water; no buildings; balance of land lightly timbered. Good communication with markets. Price \$1,000.

FOR SALE—75 acres on Qualicum lake, partly cleared; would be subdivided into lots of 15 acres and upwards. Good shooting and fishing on the lake.

FOR SALE—187 acres of land on Salt Spring Island, 100 cleared and under cultivation; good frame house, barn 7x12, Price \$8,500, including all stock and full outfit of farm implements.

**Pemberton & Son**

TEL. 78. 45 FORT ST.

TWO STOREY HOUSE—Richardson street; all conveniences—\$18,000.

COTTAGE—Belleville street; good situation—\$16,000.

NEW RESIDENCE—10 rooms, School street; every modern convenience; 2 lots—\$35,00.

COFFAGE AND ONE ACRE—Esquimalt road—\$25,00.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE—“Gibson”—\$50,00.

SHOAL BAY—Two storey house—\$15,00.

COR. STANLEY AVE. AND FORT ST.—Two storey residence—\$30,00.

**Grant & Conyers**

No. 2 View St. Opposite Main Entrance

Diamond Hotel.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE—We are offering a modern cottage near the High school, in the best residential portion of the city, at a bargain. Do not fail to call and get particulars early, as this is a seller.

LARGE LOT WITH TWO GOOD COTTAGES. This is a “pick-up,” either for a home or investment. Well situated and close to our line. Will be sacrificed at \$1,600.00.

GOOD SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE—North Park street. Call and get the particulars of this if you want a comfortable home at a snap.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES—On Beacon Hill park and vicinity.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES—Cobhore Bay road, up Yates street, St. Charles street, St. Charles street, Osh Bay avenue, etc. These comprise the best building sites offering in the city today. Call at our office for a list.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY REAL ESTATE call on us. We have one of the best teams offering in the city today, both in building sites and homes, and will be pleased to give any information and assistance. We can loan you money at current rates, and also arrange easy terms in buying. Fire and Life Insurance written.

**E. A. Harris & Co.**

35 Fort Street.

\$350—Lot, 53x16, Battery street.

\$1,250—2½ lots, Battery street.

\$600—Lot, Dallas road.

\$400—Lot 50x110, South Turner street.

\$650—Lot, 60x120, Kingston street.

\$130—Lot, 50x118, Amphon street.

\$425—Lot, 60x120, Henry, near Esquimalt road.

\$2,600—New 6 room cottage, 60x120 lot, facing sea.

\$1,600—6 room cottage, 2 lots, Fernwood road.

\$1,000—5 room cottage, Pandora, corner lot.

\$3,200—7 room house, modern improvements, Simcoe street.

\$2,400—6 room house, 50x120 lot, Pandora.

MONEY TO LOAN.

**TENDERS**

Estate of Sir Joseph W. Trutch (deceased). SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the following described property, situated in the City of Victoria.

Lot 13, Five acre block 9, with cottages thereon, No. 29 Fender street.

West part of lot 100, with building thereon, No. 19 Yates street.

Sections 3, 4 and 22, Fairfield Farm Estate, with 9 roomed dwelling house.

Terms and particulars on application. The highest or any tender not necessary accepted.

**MORESBY & O'REILLY,** Solicitors for the Executors.

**NOTICE.**

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the town and land bounded on the east by the northern boundary of the District, on the north by the 50th parallel and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land boundary.

Sections 3, 4 and 22, Fairfield Farm Estate, with 9 roomed dwelling house.

Terms and particulars on application. The highest or any tender not necessary accepted.

**LEONARD H. SOLLY,** Land Commissioner.

**INSURANCE.**

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## 408 ACRES

Over 100 acres improved (cultivated) 100 acres bottom land, good nine room house, water laid on, greenhouse, flower garden, large barn and numerous other buildings; water in every enclosure; small lake well stocked with trout; deer and other game. Church, school, post office, Doctor all near; good society. Price moderate.

PEMBERTON & SON  
45 FORT STREET

## SYLVESTER'S STOCK FOOD

FOR THAT HORSE WITH A COUGH.

Jones the System, makes a glossy coat and generally builds up a run-down animal; also for cows, sheep and hogs. Bring a medicated food, cannot fail to give results.

3-LB. CARTONS ..... 50c  
15-LB. PAIR ..... \$2.00

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 134

1805 — 1905  
Caledonian Insurance Co.

(The Oldest Scottish Fire Office.)

This year completes its first century of business. During this time it has earned for itself an enviable reputation for honorable dealing, and for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims. If you are not already insured in this Company, it is this opportunity to collect a share of your business.

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

Electro Grips  
25c Each  
Something New. You Need One

Hinton Electric Co.

Provincial  
Legislature

(Continued from Page One.)

Construction work shall be registered in the

1905-06

Mr. J. A. Macdonald's bill to amend the Coal Mines Act passed second reading. Its object is to enable locators to acquire title to lands in Southeastern British Columbia, by providing that the county rates shall have power to bring all the assessments before him and render decisions to title.

Mr. Wells moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House rose.

Notes

A deputation of lumbermen from Vancouver is here to oppose Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to increase from \$1500 to \$2000 the amount recoverable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. They are also opposing the bill to amend the Master and Servants Act, introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, which stipulates amongst other things that wages to employees shall be paid weekly. One point against this latter measure is that in the case of logging camps and other similar temporary establishments payment of wages would be impossible. Mr. R. H. Alexander, manager of the Hastings mill and Mr. Hackett, of Robertson & Hackett, are accompanying the deputation.

(Continued on Page Three.)

COLD LEAD TO PNEUMONIA.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause of the full name and look for signs of the whole, and were finally passed.

The bill to regulate immigration into British Columbia passed third reading. The bill to adjust the dyking assessments was adopted on report. The bill to amend the Investment and Loan Society Act passed its final stage.

Mr. Macgowan also moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act, as brought in by the same committee, and the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Bowser.

Supply Passed

The resolutions giving effect to the passage of the various items passed in committee of supply were formally read by the clerk and adopted, in committee of the whole, and were finally passed.

The bill to regulate immigration into British Columbia passed third reading. The bill to adjust the dyking assessments was adopted on report. The bill to amend the Investment and Loan Society Act passed its final stage.

The bill to amend the Trustees and Executors Act was considered in committee of the whole, and reported complete without amendment; also the bill to amend the Companies Act.

Mr. Green moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Land Act. He explained under present conditions a complaint had arisen with lumbermen that their title to timber lands under license was not sufficiently secure, the renewal of the licenses being subject to the will of the government from year to year. The bill provided that he is now in existence should be absolutely renewable for sixteen years, for which concession the timber men were under agreement to pay ten cents per

thousand for the timber cut in addition to the ordinary charges under the Act.

After the lapse of sixteen years these licensees would come under the law for new licenses and the ordinary course with respect to the same would be followed.

The government would have power to put the licenses up to competition, and they would be renewable from year to year, subject to any conditions which might be imposed by the Legislature from time to time.

Mr. Wells moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House rose.

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

Supply Passed

The following prices are offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots f.o.b. car or wharf: Victoria:

Wheat, per ton ..... \$35.00

Oats, per ton ..... \$27 to \$28

Barley, per ton ..... \$29.00

Rye (distilled), per ton ..... \$14.00

Flour (Baker), per ton ..... \$34.00

Straw, per ton ..... \$10.00

Potatoes ..... \$2.00 to \$2.50

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,

March 29 to April 4, 1905.

The weather during the first half of the week was unsettled and cold in most districts; snow fell on the Coast mountain range and high ground, leaving much land light to shadow; night frost was observed at numerous stations throughout the North Pacific slope; rain fell in Vancouver Island and other parts of the province, and heavy showers in the Pacific states. The latter part of the week, however, was exceptionally fine, and springlike conditions have prevailed, and yesterday the weather was at Victoria bright sunshine record has been broken.

At Victoria, the bright sunshine record was 44°, 100° and 100° minimum; the highest temperature was 62° on the 4th; the lowest, 31.3 on the 29th; rainfall, 0.66 inch.

At New Westminster, highest temperature, 50.0 on the 4th; lowest, 30.0 on the 30th; rainfall, 0.80 inch.

At Kamloops, highest temperature, 60.0 on the 3rd and 4th; lowest, 24.0 on the 30th; no precipitation.

At Port Simpson, highest temperature, 56.0 on the 4th; lowest, 12.0 on the 3rd; snow, 3 inches.

At Dawson, highest temperature, 46.0 on the 4th; lowest, 8.0 on the 20th; no precipitation.

THE VOYAGE OF A BOTTLE.

In May, 1903, when Colonel Swain, United States consul at Southampton, was writing from New Mexico to England via Penzance, in latitude 29°30' N., longitude 08°10' W., he threw a bottle overboard containing his card and that of several other passengers, together with the information that the person returning the same to him at Southampton would receive £1 reward. On Tuesday Colonel Swain was informed that the bottle had been found on the Donegal coast, Ireland, now Aranmore, by a Mr. Call, who has returned the bottle. The bottle had evidently been carried by the Gulf Stream along the North American coast, then across the Atlantic to the Irish coast. To travel this distance it had taken 62 days at an approximate speed of five miles a day. Colonel Swain is sending a part of the proceeds to the United States hydrographic office.

London Times, March 18.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best blood sedative on the market to-day, and it is entirely of roots, herbs, bark and berries.

It is my surprise when a friend tells me that the Burdock Blood Bitters would cure me, so that the doctors old we would turn to running sores, could disappear. I took his advice, and say that I have no doubt but that Burdock Blood Bitters has saved me from years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters has done so much for me, and you are at perfect liberty to get it for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best blood sedative on the market to-day, and it is entirely of roots, herbs, bark and berries.

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Burdock Blood Bitters is the best blood sedative on the market to-day, and it is entirely of roots, herbs, bark and berries.

Argument Now  
For Defendant

E. P. Davis K. C. Commences  
Address In Famous Will  
Case.

Strong Presentation of Plea  
That Testator's Sanity Has  
Been Demonstrated.

Before the Full court yesterday morning, E. P. Davis, K. C., assisted by A. P. Luxton, K. C., senior counsel for defendant in the will case of Dunsuir, commenced his argument. He prefaced his address by remarking that it was with great difficulty that he refrained from interrupting his learned friends in their argument, as he had never heard so much vituperation as to witnesses and distortion of evidence as in the presentation of the case for the plaintiff and intervener. In this connection he quoted the statement which E. V. Bodwell, K. C., opened his argument to the effect that from the fall of 1893, Mr. Dunsuir's brother had business which he was not permitted him to exercise any control over the business, and that he was even shorn of the power of signing checks. His learned friends had cited a resolution passed by the board of directors appointing J. A. S. Lowe general manager of the California business. This resolution had nothing whatever to do with the question of Mr. Dunsuir's reason, but was passed to create the position of manager in place of a managing director. Article 10 of the incorporation act specified that no money should be drawn from the business except in checks signed by Alexander Dunsuir. But this clause was not signed by Mr. Dunsuir, but did the amendment deprive Alex. Dunsuir of this power, which would be expected if his mental condition was bad? Testator always enjoyed the powers attached to the presidency of the company and the statement that any was taken from him was a distortion of evidence.

The Chief Justice here remarked that he observed that Alex. Dunsuir was present at the meeting, and that the resolution was carried unanimously.

Continuing, counsel said Edna Wallace Hopper's position was that from 1897 Alex. Dunsuir was nothing more than a good drunk but that his learned friends demanded this was testator's condition in 1899. The one witness whom they had not charged with being a perjured was Mr. Taylor. This witness, replying to questions as to Mr. Dunsuir's capacity on the day of his marriage, said that Mr. Dunsuir stopped drinking business affairs of great magnitude entrusted to him would be in competent hands. It was utterly impossible for testator to have been in that irrational, incoherent, imbecile condition described by the plaintiff, and unnoticed by the twenty men of commercial standing with whom he did business and whose veracity could not be

questioned.

Counsel then referred to the bargain entered into between the Dunsuir Bros. and Mr. Palmer, of the Chemainus mill, a bargain in which Alex. Dunsuir's wishes dominated. Mr. Bodwell had argued with Mr. Palmer to show that the bargain was a bad one, but the latter held it was a good one for the Dunsuir side. Doubtless had Mr. Palmer lived in San Francisco, instead of being a well known business man of this country, Mr. Bodwell would try to show that the bargain was an indication of Alex. Dunsuir's insanity. Because of Alex. Dunsuir's capacity on the day of his marriage, said that Mr. Dunsuir stopped drinking business affairs of great magnitude entrusted to him would be in competent hands. It was utterly impossible for testator to have been in that irrational, incoherent, imbecile condition described by the plaintiff, and unnoticed by the twenty men of commercial standing with whom he did business and whose veracity could not be

questioned.

Continuing, he said that his learned friends claimed that it is now known that his will power that his mind was unsound. On the contrary, Mr. Davis contended that the strongest proof of his sanity was the fact that the people who had surrounded him for 20 years could find nothing wrong with him.

A specimen of the way in which witnesses attacked friends on the other side was the onslaught on Mr. Pooley, who was practically accused of being a perjured and dishonest.

The Chief Justice—"This gentleman is treasurer of the Law Society, is he not?"

Mr. Davis replied that Mr. Pooley had held that position for a number of years and that it was given to him in 1897 and remained entirely. Mr. Pooley had been twice selected as he gave evidence in this action and once (last Monday) since his learned friend (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper) had made an attack upon him.

It was plain, argued counsel, that the plaintiff could not succeed here unless the court could be made to believe that the defendant's witnesses were perjured. The evidence of Edna Wallace Hopper was not to be believed because she was contradicted by men whom Their Lordships must believe. Mr. Bodwell had held that the action of alcoholic dementia was so gradual that it was imperceptible; and his contention was borne out by the expert evidence of Dr. Macdonald, who was one of the best witnesses he (Mr. Davis) had ever encountered. But there was a tremendous difference between this contention and the case predicated by Edna Wallace Hopper, that in 1897, 1898 and 1899, Alex. Dunsuir was unable to articulate.

Counsel explained that his argument would be divided into two phases—first, the condition of Alex. Dunsuir's mind; and, secondly, the question of the execution of the will, together with American authorities on the matter. At this stage an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

Resuming his argument at the afternoon session, Mr. Davis called attention to a conversation between Mr. Agnew and the testator, during which the latter said he had done enough for him to leave everything to James. In October, 1899, he (Mr. Davis) had offered him £1,000 per month, that is after Alexander was dead. Mrs. Wallace was present at the Grand hotel on one occasion when this was spoken of. It was understood generally that James was to pay Mrs. Dunsuir £1,000 per month on the death of Alexander. This was in 1897.

In December, 1899, Alexander had told him he was going to get married, that he had told James to bring his will down so that the second will would be the same as his first. This was proof conclusive that he knew the contents of the will, and are not as plaintiff's witnesses assert, incomplete ignorance of his provisions. His witness, Mrs. Wallace, was in February, 1899. The other witness was Mrs. Agnew. Next day Alexander had told him he had torn it up. Mrs. Dunsuir had said she had been in Victoria and that James had refused to sign an agreement, but had doubled her allowance. Alexander had told him he had torn the will up because he saw Edna Wallace's name in it.

Counsel argued that all the evidence about contesting the final will came through Edna Wallace and Mamie Howell. Mrs. Dunsuir only wanted the agreement from James doubling the allowance.

Mr. Davis read a letter dated March 5, 1900, from Charles H. Lowe, Wilson's Esq., Naval Store Officer, in which it was indicated that Mr. Wallace was satisfied with arrangements and instructed her attorneys to go on with the probate. The letter expressed regret that James Dunsuir had failed to give Mrs. Dunsuir the promised agreement.

Shortly afterwards an adjournment was taken until this morning.

Counsel next referred to the evidence given by Gompertz. He had been in the employ of the concern fifteen years as treasurer, with power to sign checks, and evidently a very trusted man; in fact, one of the directors. He was the second man in the business. Asked if he and Alexander talked about Mrs. Wallace, he swore that Alexander had promised this to her. Again, this witness had, on cross-examination, found that the story of the tearing up of the will was in the signed statement which she had made. She could not tell the year in which this incident of the tearing of the will occurred.

Counsel then referred to Dr. Thorne's evidence. This witness had testified that he was present when the first will of Alexander was torn up. Mrs. Wallace said Alexander wanted to give the San Leandro property "with a string to it." Alexander had said he wanted the property to go to Mrs. Wallace; but at his (Alexander's) death it would revert to James. He did not want Evelyn (Mrs. Hopper) to have a dollar of his money.

Referring to the will made by Mrs. Wallace in August, 1899, counsel read the text of the document, which showed that the bulk of the property was left to Alexander with the request that the latter on his death would bequeath a life estate to Mrs. Hopper. This latter provision was what made Alexander angry and he forthwith tore up the document. As soon as Alexander died this will was

revised.

Counsel then turned to the will finally made by Mrs. Dunsuir after her mar-

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